

TEACHER WHO MARRIED GETS JOB BACK BY COURT'S ORDER

Mrs. Hellman Given Writ of Mandamus by D. C. Supreme Court—Rule 45 Called Unreasonable.

Board of Education Will Appeal From Decision to Higher Court, Asserts President Henry C. Blair.

Teachers in the District Public Schools who marry can retain their positions, Justice Gould, of the District Supreme Court, decided today in an opinion requiring the Board of Education to reinstate Mrs. Gladys Aline Strong Hellman.

The court held that Rule 45, which provides that a female teacher automatically vacates her position of teacher when she marries "is unreasonable and in conflict with the provisions of the organic act regulating the District school system."

The writ of mandamus sought by Mrs. Hellman is ordered issued.

ASKED WAIVURE.

The court was advised by Mrs. Hellman that she, then Miss Story, graduated from the normal school in June, 1910, and the following year, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, was appointed a teacher in the second grade. The year following she was assigned to the first grade, in which she taught until June, 1914.

On July 15, 1914, the plaintiff was married to Carl A. Hellman, and immediately addressed a letter to the Board of Education requesting that it not enforce Rule 45 in her case and presenting arguments therefor. The petitioner further alleged that at a meeting of the Board in September, 1914, the superintendent recommended that the "resignation" of Mrs. Hellman be accepted and the recommendation was adopted and the petitioner was dropped from the rolls.

As to Rule 45, the opinion of Justice Gould recited that, inasmuch as the Board of Education permits married men and married women to teach, but deprives an unmarried teacher of the same privilege immediately upon her marriage, Rule 45 is "entirely characterized when called unreasonable."

The mandamus action brought against the Board of Education by Mrs. Hellman was instituted April 19 last. The validity of Rule 45 was questioned on the ground that it was unreasonable and in conflict with law.

"As a matter of fact," the court holds, "no resignation was tendered by the petitioner, and the superintendent evidently assuming that the relator's letter asking waivure (Continued on Page Twelve.)

COURT SUSPENDS BILLINGS SENTENCE

Man Convicted of \$1,000 Theft Wins Clemency — Henry Ford's Check Covers Loss.

Because he has shown a disposition to be a law abiding citizen, James C. Billings, convicted of robbing a Government messenger of \$1,000 in an elevator in the Postoffice building some time ago, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and the judgment suspended by Chief Justice Covington in Criminal Court No. 1 today.

Billings was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment by Chief Justice Covington upon his first trial. From this judgment, an appeal was taken, and the lower court was reversed. Billings, who since has been employed in the Ford factory at Detroit, appeared today with his attorneys, Peyton Gordon and Matthew O'Brien, entered a plea of guilty, and the suspended sentence was then pronounced.

The Government has been reimbursed the amount alleged to have been taken by Billings by the personal check of Henry Ford.

British Casualties at

Loos Totaled 60,000

LONDON, Jan. 5.—British casualties in the battle of Loos alone during the allied offensive in September totaled nearly 60,000. Undersecretary for War, Tennant, announced in Commons this afternoon.

Casualties at Loos were divided as follows: Officers, 2,375; men, 57,235.

High Cost of Electric Lighting Here Shown By a Study of Rates

Comparison of Schedule in Other Cities Shows Fifteen Have Lower Schedule Than Does Washington—Few Benefited by Lower Cooking and Heating Rate.

By S. M. REYNOLDS.

It is in the direction of electric lighting rates for residences rather than the cooking rates that the Potomac Electric Power Company could confer real benefits on the people of Washington.

As shown in the preceding article in this series—the first one of which was printed in The Times on Monday—the new rates for cooking "offered" by the company and approved by the Public Utilities Commission amount practically to nothing as for as the householder is concerned. There are 25,000 consumers in Washington who are on the company's books for electric lighting service, and when the new rates were proposed only seventy-five consumers, according to officials of the company, were in position to be benefited by them.

But about the electric light rates for residences the company is saying nothing.

RATES IN PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The company's rates for electric lighting service in private residences, as set forth in its folders under the caption, "Schedule 'A,'" and applicable to current used for lighting purposes are as follows:

"For the current consumed during the first 120 hours use, monthly, of the connected load—10 cents per kilowatt hour.

"For current used monthly in excess thereof—3 cents per kilowatt hour."

In addition to this information, schedule A sets forth that non-payment of bill on or before the 10th day of the month succeeding the month for which it is issued imposes a 10 per cent penalty on the amount of the bill, that the customer shall sign up to take the current for at least a year, and that the contract shall continue in force until

either party shall give the other a ten-day notice in writing of a desire to terminate the agreement; and that the customer shall agree to pay a minimum charge of \$1 a month, which is equivalent to the price charged by the company for ten kilowatt hours of the connected load used a month.

Is Complex Expression.

What, now, does this complex-sounding expression, "current consumed during the first 120 hours use, monthly, of the connected load" mean? In order to understand how current is measured on this basis and how the electric meter works in recording it, it must first be understood that the term "current consumed" is not accurately proper. Current is not consumed. It is the energy of the current that is consumed. In other words, electricity, in burning in your electric lamp, undergoes no consumption after the fashion of a commodity.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

ATTACKS AMERICAS' PRICE, ALLEGED WIFE PLAN OF EDUCATION MURDERER, ON TRIAL

Dr. Nelson, of Argentina, Says Conglomerate Knowledge Seems to Be Purpose.

Conglomerate knowledge, and not education, appears to be the purpose of the schools of the Americas today, declared Dr. Ernesto Nelson, inspector-general of schools of Argentina, in an attack on the systems of primary and secondary education now in use in this hemisphere, before the delegates in the educational section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

The only educators worthy of the name in the school field today, said Dr. Nelson, are the kindergarten teacher and the teachers of drawing, manual, and physical training. The teachers simply preside over an activity and let nature do the rest. Up to the present time the school authorities have been busy organizing knowledge, and not education.

The address of Dr. Nelson came as an aftermath to the mass of scientific documents that have been submitted to the educational section in its meetings at the Pan-American building, most of which have dealt with the progress of educational work and more particularly with certain forms of training. The delegates were surprised at the positive statements of the educator from Argentina, who is rated as one of the most progressive school authorities in the world. He is in complete control of the schools of Argentina under the university.

The university is responsible for the life of the present system, Dr. Nelson declared.

"In the secondary school of today," said the speaker, "knowledge getting is the aim, and knowledge is the only activity more vital than education. This is due to the fact that the educational institution which first gave education a tangible social value, has forced its own standards down through the whole educational system to such an extent that even today the amount of information supplied is the universally accepted test."

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

GIRL HIT BY MOTOR, SKULL IS FRACTURED

Louise Grubb, fourteen-year-old daughter of John H. Grubb, a grocerman, of 1312 B street southeast, is in Casualty hospital with a fractured skull as the result of being struck by an automobile while on her way to school this morning.

The police say the girl was crossing near Eighth and E streets southeast, when a machine owned and driven by Gustave Henning, fifty years old, of Bladenburg, Md., hit her.

Henning stopped his machine as quickly as he could, but when he reached the side of the child she was unconscious. An ambulance was called, and she was taken to the hospital, where she later regained consciousness.

Henning was arrested on a charge of assault.

MORE THAN 30 DISTRICT BILLS FILED IN HOUSE

Measures Presented by Ben Johnson Embody Recommendations of Commissioners.

MANY CHANGES PROPOSED

Newman Begins Statement Before District Committee in Explanation of Estimates.

A batch of District bills, embodying in proposed legislative form the recommendations of the Commissioners in their annual estimates, were dropped into the House hopper today by Congressman Ben Johnson, chairman of the District Committee.

Mr. Johnson introduced the various bills at the request of the Commissioners and as prepared by them. The introduction of these measures does not mean necessarily that the chairman of the District Committee will sponsor all of them. They will be taken up later by the District Committee, although it is possible that some of the legislation desired by the Commissioners may be included as a "rider" on the appropriation bill now being prepared.

Newman Explains Estimates.

Commissioner Newman began a statement before the latter committee today in explanation of the estimates. Corporation Counsel Syme, Daniel Gargan, chief clerk of the engineers office, and Assessor Richards were also on hand to be questioned by the House subcommittee.

Among the more important bills introduced is that carrying out the Commissioners' plans for the abolishment of the existing Board of Education and the centralization of authority over school matters in the hands of the Commissioners. Another bill offered would give assessments of real estate are called for in a second measure introduced. This change, too, was forecast in the estimates sent to Congress, December 5. It is also proposed that the tax bills shall be made out in the office of the collector of taxes rather than by the assessor.

It is proposed to add five new field men, at \$2,000 per annum each, to the assessor's force and additional clerical assistance for the assessor. In proposed a follows: One record clerk at \$1,800; one at \$1,500; one draftsman at \$1,600; two stenographers at \$1,200.

Another bill introduced would correct certain defects in the Board of Education. A District official explained that situations have arisen where it is necessary to renege but one of the Commissioners' plans for the abolishment of the Board of Education. The bill provides for a straight change, too, was forecast in the estimates sent to Congress, December 5. It is also proposed that the tax bills shall be made out in the office of the collector of taxes rather than by the assessor.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

BILL FOR PENSIONS CIVIL SERVICE

Penrose Introduces Measure Providing for Retirement at Age of Seventy.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania today introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a civil service pension system. The bill provides for a straight system of paying the pensions out of the Treasury. Compulsory retirement at the age of seventy is provided.

Senator Penrose introduced a national prohibition amendment which would prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes and their sale and importation.

Senator Sheppard introduced a measure for a petition relay relating to the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.

Among the hundreds of other bills presented to the Senate was one by Senator Gallinger for the erection in the District of a memorial to Alfred Noble.

Former Policeman Gets Six-Month Sentence

A sentence of six months in jail was passed on Walter C. Allen, a former member of the Police Department, today by Chief Justice Covington in Criminal Court No. 1. Notice of an appeal was given by Attorney Matthew O'Brien, and Allen furnished bond in the sum of \$1,500.

Allen was found guilty of assaulting a passenger for leverage purposes and their sale and importation.

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Northcliffe Warns U. S. Against Feeling Of Overconfidence

British Publisher Says England Was in Same Position of Unpreparedness Before War as America Is Today—Doesn't Think Advice Will Be Heeded.

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Proprietor of the London Times and many other publications. (Copyright, 1916, by the United Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.—When months ago I had the honor of communicating with my many American friends through the United Press, I plainly expressed my belief that we were in for a long, long war. Events have followed the lines I indicated. I do not pose as a prophet, but I do know something about the toughness of Anglo-Saxon fiber as compared with that of the Prussians, and I do know that each day brings access of strength to us and weakening to them.

The German war point of view is frankly money-making and territorial aggrandizement. Dr. Helfferich, the German finance minister, constantly dilates upon the indemnities Germany is going to get. Germany hopes, in addition, to obtain the Belgian Congo.

EXPECTED WEALTH OF FRANCE.

Germany was under the impression that the wealth of France would pour into her lap within a few weeks of the outbreak of war. England was not expected to enter the war. Our pacifists, like yours, again and again informed the world that we did not raise our boys to be soldiers. England's coming into the war was as great a surprise to our government as it was to the Germans. We had, with one or two exceptions, a pacifist administration.

But so soon as Germany entered Belgium the common people rose as one man to insist upon an attempt at defense of that little nation and its heroic king.

The outbreak of rage that followed in Germany was the rage of the tiger balked of its prey. The German tiger consoling itself by the thought that John Bull was an effete old plutocrat whose sons and daughters were given up to sport and amusement. Our army was little larger than yours. The Kaiser, in his famous order issued at Aix-la-Chapelle, referred to it as "Sir John French's contemptible little army."

Since then, by voluntary enlistment of free men, we already possess one of the world's largest and best equipped armies.

Your position today is not unlike ours before the war. You are as keen as we are to insist upon an attempt at defense of that little nation and its heroic king.

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WILSON READY TO CALL FOR SHOWDOWN IN U-BOAT CRISIS

Comes to Definite Decision as to Demands at Conference With Lansing—Only Awaits Official News.

Facts Wanted on Which to Base Action Toward Austria—All Germanic Allies May Get Ultimatum.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing at an hour's conference today reached definite conclusions as to the course the Government will take in bringing the entire submarine question to a "show-down."

It was made plain after the conference that the Government is ready to act. The President only awaits official news from Ambassador Penfield to determine his attitude toward Austria.

On one point the Administration has firmly made up its mind: The Persia was sunk by a torpedo and all present indications lay the responsibility to Austria.

What the President and Secretary Lansing now desire is facts to give a basis of action.

FACTS COMING.

These facts are expected to come from Ambassador Penfield and from the American consular representatives at Alexandria, Malta, and Cairo.

A day or two will be allowed for these facts to reach Washington. If the facts are not in at that time there were strong intimations today that the Administration will move definitely to demand reparation for the death of American Consul McNeely on the Persia and to demand pledges from the Germanic allies that will either bring an end to illegal submarine warfare or an end to friendly relations between the United States and the central powers.

Although Secretary Lansing refused to discuss the submarine question from any angle after his conference with the President, it is definitely known that all contingencies that may arise in the Persia case were discussed and action planned along any course that may be demanded by the circumstances.

The strongest probability that Austria will refuse to admit responsibility for the Persia attack was discussed today and action to meet that eventuality was decided upon.

Will Cover Whole Question.

It is definitely known that the action the United States will take in the new submarine question brought on by the Persia sinking will be broad enough to cover the entire submarine question.

The United States not only will demand reparation for the deaths on the Ancona and Persia, but will insist on a definite understanding with Germany, Austria, and their allies, to determine the value of the disavowals, protests, and pledges they have made.

It is the firm conviction of officials that the submarine question must be settled now, once and for all, and that an end must be brought to the repeated submarine assaults in defiance of pledges of the central powers.

Whether there will be a break in relations depends upon the attitude the Germanic allies may assume.

Gerard Acts.

Press dispatches from Berlin state that Ambassador Gerard has asked the foreign office, in behalf of his government, to inform him of the nationality of the submarine which sank the Persia.

They also report that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz conferred with the Kaiser, presumably over the latest submarine "victory."

The only dispatch received by the State Department during the night from the United States Consul Gamm, at Marseilles, France, The dispatch said: "Marseilles agents of the Peninsula line state that only two American vessels were aboard the Persia: McNeely, missing; Grant, saved."

This disposed of the fear that Edward Rose, of Denver, who boarded the boat at London, was a passenger when the Persia sank.

Significant statements credited to German and Austrian diplomats that the Persia was not entitled to immunity from submarine attack because it carried arms convinced officials today that Austria will raise this issue in an effort to evade responsibility for the latest sea disaster.

If Austria raises this defense it was emphatically stated by officials today the United States will reject it, and hold Austria to full responsibility on the basis of the last Ancona note.

The fact that the question of armament has not arisen in any of the previous submarine controversies brings this point to the front as one that must be settled.

Germany attempted to raise the arms issue in the Lusitania case, but dropped

RUSSIAN FLAG FLIES ASQUITH PRESENTS OVER CZERNOWITZ CONSCRIPTION BILL

Reports Indicate Evacuation of Bukovina Capital—News Is Yet to Be Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Evacuation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, by the Austro-German forces before the advance of the Russian armies, is indicated in dispatches received here this morning.

Further successes have driven the Austrians in Galicia across the Strypa river, while bombardment of the enemy on the Pruth has caused a retreat from the advanced trenches, according to Bucharest dispatches.

The Russian war office has not given out any official statement as to the occupation of Czernowitz, but news agencies say that the Russian flag is flying over the city, and that a large number of Germans have been captured.

In their retreat, the Austrians blew up the two bridges across the Pruth. The bridgeheads on the south side of the stream are being shelled by Slav batteries, it is stated, and the Russians are attempting to cross the river at a ford northeast of Czernowitz.

The Bucharest dispatch is undated and possibly was filed before reports of the evacuation of Czernowitz.

A dispatch from The Hague today said that the civilians have been ordered to evacuate portions of Czernowitz and that the Austrians were moving re-entrants toward the city.

It is stated that the Russian successes prevent the Teutons from using the Czernowitz-Zaleski railroad.

Zaleski is about twenty miles north of Czernowitz. The main line running northward from Czernowitz is the only other railroad which can be used by the Teutons for their forces for supply or retreat.

Czernowitz is only eight miles from the northernmost corner of Rumania, east of the village of Bielintze, and is the Bukovina capital to where the Carpathians touch the Rumanian border the distance is about fifty miles. The official Russian war office communication follows:

"The Germans tried to cross the Divina in the region of Eilsenhof, but were thrown back by our fire. We put to flight Germans wearing white coats, who attempted to approach our trenches in the region of the Tzar-kand station.

"In the region of Eilsenhof, the enemy was driven from the wood between Kosyakukovka and Paderchewitsch station. In the region of the middle Strypa, our troops, having crossed the line of wire entanglements, occupied enemy trenches to the east of the village of Bielintze, and took by storm an isolated fortified enemy work.

"Northeast of Czernowitz we occupied a line of trenches and repulsed by the concentrated fire of our artillery enemy counter-attacks, the enemy sustaining heavy losses."

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